

SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1968

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health	:	A. AFNAN, L.A.H. D.P.H. (Engl:) M.D., D.L.O. (Teh)
Public Health Inspector	:	D.B, FOXWELL, C.S.I.B. M.A.P.H.I.

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SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1968

Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health services for the year 1968.

INTRODUCTION

The Registrar Generals mid-year estimate for population was 10,040. There were 188 live births of which 7 were illegitimate.

During the year there were 96 deaths and the adjusted death rate is 7.6.

The captains of death are Ischaemic heart diseases and cancer. Also high on the list are cerebro-vascular accidents.

The dominant modern epidemic is Ischaemic heart disease, and because it seems to strike out of the blue and often fatally, it generates as much fantasy about its causes as fears in the man, his wife and his doctor.

Despite the effective control of hypertension by modern drugs, it is disappointing that the death rate from strokes has shown so little change during the last 30 years.

Bronchitis is essentially a working man's killer and his personal air pollution from cigarette smoking is the common and dominant factor, at least, in this self-destruction from coronary catastrophe, lung cancer and bronchitis.

The advent of anti-biotics has produced its "miracles" mainly in infancy and childhood and in pneumonia and other bacterial diseases. When however, they come to middle and later years with a lifetime of wear and tear on ageing tissues, with mixed virus infections, even the latest anti-biotics are not a wonder cure.

Britain is drinking more alcohol than ever before. Over the past 10 years the amount spent has risen from £911 millions in 1958 to £1585 millions. In 1967 more than £25 million<sup>s</sup> was spent on advertising alcohol an increase of £9 millions compared with 1958.

Also more people are spending a greater proportion of their income on drink than previously.

The increase has resulted in a corresponding rise in drunkenness particularly among young people.

In 1959 the incidence of proved drunkenness in that group was nearly 18.8 per 10,000; in 1967 it was 25.3 - an increase of over one third. The efforts of the drink trade to boost alcohol sales by intensive advertising can not be divorced from the emergence of the growing rate of drunkenness, particularly among the younger sections of the community.

The report from the Wootton Committee on Drug Dependence on Cannabis smoking, suggests less severe penalties while not legalising its use. If



the penalties are reduced it would amount to a semi-official opinion that the drug is not really very dangerous, (no more so than, say, alcohol). The Geneva Officials of the United Nations Narcotics Drug Division described as "foolish and dangerous" any move to legalise the drug.

The British Medical Association believes that it should be subject to reliable forms of control.

More and more people become addicted and go onto the more dangerous narcotics such as heroin. Dr. Elizabeth Tylden, Consultant Psychiatrist at University College Hospital, London, states that "All the people who have worked with heroin say that the first drug these people took was Cannabis. We did not have a heroin problem with people under 20 before Cannabis became popular".

It is estimated that as many as one million people probably smoke Cannabis in this country. Of necessity it comes from an unscrupulous, criminal black market. The drug underground has an additional fascination for the unstable, and for those who see it as a way to demonstrate against established authority, simply because it is underground.

To stem the leakage of amphetamine tablets (Pep Pills) from manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers is of great importance. No national figures are available on the number of thefts from pharmacies, but they are known to have increased recently. Small-time criminals know that these drugs are easily marketable and will show higher profits than cases of whisky.

At the moment there is no legislation to make security arrangements compulsory. There is a further difficulty in prosecuting the hawkers of the pop-pills. Unless a person can actually be proved to have taken money for the illegal sale of these drugs, he can only be charged with illegal possession and thus is liable to no greater penalty than the teenager to whom he may have sold the pills.

The new laws with regard to breathalyser, tyres and seat belts have made roads much safer. In the first 12 months of the breathalyser road deaths had fallen by 1,152 and serious cases of injury by 11,177. In financial terms, £11 millions which would have been otherwise written off in sickness, medical costs, and police time, has been saved. Casualties between the times of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. have been reduced by 33 per cent compared with a general figure of 4 per cent for other times. The reduction between Saturday night and Sunday morning is 40-42 per cent.

According to a survey by the Automobile Association two million motorists in Britain regularly drive under the influence of pills or medicine which may have side effects ranging from dizziness to outright collapse.

Some of these drugs may be antihistamines, tranquilisers and slimming pills which perhaps were never thought of as having any relevance to driving. It may be that some of these drugs could, at least for some people in some medical conditions, have potentially dangerous effects,

even though the driver remained unconscious of them. The Automobile Association has initiated an important line of enquiry. It is obviously too soon to jump to conclusions but it would also be wrong to leave the questions raised waiting indefinitely for an answer.

During the year immunisation against measles was introduced and was offered at schools and infant welfare clinics. It was administered by a single injection usually to children in their second year. This would seem a reduction of suffering and family distress caused by measles.

In an epidemic year (every other year) the number of notified cases of measles might rise as high as  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a million. About one per cent of patients might have illnesses necessitating admission to hospital. Between 1962 and 1966 measles caused 434 deaths, 100 more than those attributable to diphtheria, polio, small pox and whooping cough.

The vaccine has been used in Britain since 1963 and in the U.S.A. since 1962. It is not known how long it lasts, but, experience will show whether booster doses are required. So far the evidence is that the vaccine gives an immunity as strong as that held by people who have had the disease.

Many drugs have been developed in the past thirty or forty years to the enormous benefit of mankind. Most of them have undesirable side effects of one kind or another. There is always likely to be some balance of advantage and risk. Of all the new drugs, we most need to have a balanced view on the contraceptive pill. The contraceptive pill has now been widely tested in different forms and in many Countries. Its side effects have been closely studied, and it is constantly being improved, but because it has been in use for only about ten years we shall not know for another ten years or so what its longterm consequence may be. But up to date the most conscientious medical reports have been reassuring. There is no evidence that it is a cause of cancer. The children of mothers who have been taking the pill are healthy ( we shall have to wait to see if there has been any effect on their fertility).

There does seem to be a small risk of developing thrombotic complaints, but no more so than in pregnancy and it is a risk very much less than that of terminating an unwanted pregnancy by abortion. All in all it would seem that there is rather less risk from the contraceptive pill than there is from alcohol or aspirin, (which do not happen to be so newsworthy currently).

Setting aside the theological controversy, the social consequences are of the utmost importance. The pill is not only the most reliable but the least complicated contraceptive. Social workers concerned with the problems of large families and bad housing see it as perhaps their most important aid. There is little evidence that its use has led to increased promiscuity, though it has helped to establish more relaxed and satisfying relationship among married couples and between those who may be termed unpromiscuous extra-marital couples. Most people would agree that this has been good for relations between the sexes.



The dangers of contracting diseases from pets is real, and probably growing. Apart from dangers from exotic animals, there are risks from puppies and kittens. About one in five of dogs and cats in the London area are infected with Toxocara worms. The Toxocara larvae can cause encephalitis and haemorrhage, and may play an important part in the causation of asthma and epilepsy.

Puppies and kittens that are not house trained should not be allowed in households where there are young children and pet shops should ask a veterinary surgeon to treat puppies and kittens before selling them as pets.

Monkeys emerge as a particular hazard. They are not subject to quarantine, yet they are proven carriers of rabies and are known to transmit at least two fatal viruses or virus like diseases, and have caused serious outbreaks of bacterial dysentery.

Although dogs and cats are quarantined, many animals and birds which can and do bite, and which are known carriers of rabies, can be freely imported and are becoming more and more common in pet shops. Examples are gerbils, mouse like creatures from Africa, striped squirrels from Korea, Indian Otters, mongooses and ferrets.

Unnecessary handling of pets should be avoided, but, if they have been handled, the hands should be washed before preparing food or eating. This is even more important in the case of expectant mothers. Domestic food must be protected from pets at all times and they should be kept off tables and kitchen surfaces.

Animals should be trained not to pollute lawns, pavements and childrens play areas, sandpits should be covered to prevent animals defaecating in them. Raw meat for pet food is an unwise buy. This by law is stained and green colour. It is a serious health danger as it comes from possibly diseased animals, killed without meat inspection of any kind. Pets dishes must be kept and washed separately from household dishes and allowed to drain without wiping.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and consideration extended throughout the year and also express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their conscientious assistance.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

A. AFNAN

Medical Officer of Health

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	93,216
Estimated Resident Population	10,040
Rateable Value	£222,231
Sum produced by Penny Rate	£886

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	85	96	181
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Totals	88	100	188

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Populations:-  
 Crude = 18.7  
 Adjusted = 20.5

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births = 0

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	88	100	188
Still	-	-	-
Totals	88	100	188

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	6

Infant Mortality Rates :  
 Total = 32 (per 1,000 live births)



(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 27

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under one week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 27

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 27

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 3      Females - 4      Total - 7 = 3.6% of Total Live Births

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortions) = Nil  
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = Nil

Table 8. DEATHS (all ages)

	Males	Females	Total
	55	41	96

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 9.6  
Adjusted " " " " " " " " = 7.6

Table 9. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Birth Injury Difficult Labour	1	-	1
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality & ill-defined diseases.	2	2	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Totals	4	2	6



Table 10.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR  
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	3	2	5
4 weeks and under 1	1	-	1
1 and under 5	1	-	1
5 and under 15	1	-	1
15 and under 25	4	-	4
25 and under 35	-	-	-
35 and under 45	-	-	-
45 and under 55	3	-	3
55 and under 65	10	2	12
65 and under 75	13	9	22
75 and over	19	28	47
Totals	55	41	96

Table 11.

CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

International No.	Causes	Male	Female	Total
B.18	Other Infective & Parasitic diseases	2	-	2
B.19(1)	Malignant neoplasms - stomach	2	2	4
B.19(2)	" " - lung, bronchus	1	2	3
B.19(3)	" " - breast	-	2	2
B.19(4)	" " - uterus	-	1	1
B.19(6)	Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	8	5	13
B.20	Benign & unspecified neoplasms	1	-	1
B.26	Chronic Rheumatoid heart disease	-	2	2
B.27	Hypertensive diseases	-	2	2
B.28	Ischaemic heart diseases	13	7	20
B.29	Other forms of heart diseases	1	1	2
B.30	Cerebro-vascular diseases	3	7	10
B.46(5)	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2	3	5
B.32	Pneumonia	4	2	6
B.33(1)	Bronchitis & emphysema	4	-	4
B.46(6)	Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	1
B.34	Peptic ulcer	1	-	1
B.46(7)	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1	2
B.38	Nephritis & nephrosis	1	0	1
B.46(9)	Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	1	-	1
B.43	Birth injury & Difficult labour	1	-	1
B.44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	2	4
B.45	Symptoms & ill defined conditions	1	1	2
BE.47	Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
BE.48	All other accidents	-	1	1
Totals		55	41	96

Table 12.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Estimated Population	10,040	10,410	9,930	9,750	9,500	9,360
Total Births	188	161	175	195	187	185
Total Deaths	96	117	74	115	94	92
Birth Rate (Crude)	18.7	15.5	17.4	19.5	19.4	19.8
Death Rate (Crude)	9.6	11.2	7.5	11.7	9.8	9.8
Infant Deaths	6	4	1	1	2	3
Infant Mortality Rate	32.0	25.0	5.7	5.2	10.8	16.2
Stillbirths	0	5	0	4	2	9
Stillbirth Rate	0	30.0	0	20.5	10.8	46.4

Table 13.

NUMBERS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	Age Unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever							2						2
Whooping Cough		1			2	5							8
Measles		3	7	5	10	12			1			1	39
TOTALS		4	7	5	12	17	2		1			1	49

Table 14.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

YEAR	RESPIRATORY			OTHER			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1968	9	13	22	1	1	2	24
1967	9	12	21	1	2	3	24
1966	10	13	23	1	2	3	26
1965	12	15	27	1	2	3	30
1964	12	14	26	1	3	4	30



Table 15. TETANUS IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6 .

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964	Others Under 16	
Primary	263	273	56	12	19	23	646
Booster	12	125	250	50	361	360	1,158
TOTALS	275	398	306	62	380	383	1,804

Table 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964	Others Under 16	
Primary	263	273	56	12	16	1	621
Booster	12	123	243	46	337	193	954
TOTALS	275	396	299	58	353	194	1,575

Table 17. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964	Others Under 16	
Primary	260	264	53	10	6		593
Booster	11	111	227	38	103	3	493
TOTALS	271	375	280	48	109	3	1,086

Table 18. ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964	Others Under 16	
Primary	239	303	66	15	26	4	653
Booster	5	88	98	21	379	45	636
TOTALS	244	391	164	36	405	49	1,289

Table 19. SMALLPOX VACCINATION- Health Area 6

Age at Date of Vaccination	Numbers Vaccinated	Numbers Re-vaccinated
0 - 3 months	2	
3 - 6 months	6	
6 - 9 months	4	
9 - 12 months	3	
1 year	278	1
2 - 4 years	118	8
5 - 15 years	46	71
TOTALS	457	80



ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR

1968

Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit hereunder my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1968.

1. RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Drainage & Sewerage	25
Housing	250
Refuse Collection and Disposal	105
Food Premises	63
Water Supplies	24
Infectious Diseases	8
Moveable dwellings	29
Factories	115
Rat Infestation	29
Milk & Dairies	10
Poultry Processing Plants	376
Miscellaneous	90
	<u>1,124</u>

2. COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

13 reported nuisances were investigated during the year, mostly relating to the keeping of animals and drainage. No formal notices were served, abatement being generally obtained by informal action.

Complaints continued during the year about the offensive smell from a factory for processing animal waste. The owners of the factory made several modifications to the plant in an effort to reduce this smell, with little success. At the end of the year under review, the owners proposed moving the factory to an alternative site within the district and planning permission was awaited.

3. HOUSING

During the year 4 notices of Time and Place under the Housing Act 1957 were served on owners of property considered to be unfit for human occupation. This resulted in the making of 3 Demolition Orders and 1 Closing Order. 15 houses were demolished during the year.

Application for Improvement Grants were approved in respect of 28 houses. Of these, 3 were for Discretionary Grants for which the total grant approved was £894, and 25 were for standard Grants.

	<u>GRANTS APPROVED</u>										
	1952-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
Discretionary	156	12	14	16	17	13	8	5	5	3	249
Standard	5	29	23	19	28	21	14	15	19	25	198
Total	161	41	37	35	45	34	22	20	24	28	447

The number of Improvements completed are as follows:

	1952-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
Discretionary	139	19	12	13	21	11	13	3	6	4	241
Standard	1	18	12	22	24	25	16	12	11	9	150
Total	140	37	24	35	45	36	29	15	17	13	391



#### 4. WATER SUPPLIES

A mains supply of water is available to the whole district with the exception of isolated houses and groups of houses, and in some of these cases there are private piped supplies.

Water was supplied to the Council's mains from seven sources and 13 samples were taken from these supplies for bacteriological examination all of which proved to be satisfactory.

4 samples from private sources were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

#### 5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

Reported cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated mainly to ascertain any connection of patients or contacts with food production.

2 reported cases of Salmonella infection, 1 in calves and 1 in ducks, were investigated and persons in contact with the animals advised on hygienic precautions.

#### 6. DISINFESTATION

Investigation was carried out where Scabies occurred in all members of one family. Personal clothing and bedding were removed and steam disinfested at Dereham Hospital.

#### 7. SEWERAGE

All main centres of population have been provided with public sewers, work on the installation for the village of Foulden having been completed during the year.

Due to expansion of villages and consequent increases in population, some of the earlier sewerage schemes have become overloaded and supplementary schemes have had to be considered. In this respect schemes have been prepared for increasing the size of disposal works in the parishes of Weeting and Mundford and for adding the village of Ickburgh to the Mundford scheme.

A sewage disposal problem has arisen in the village of Little Cressingham and a small sewerage scheme has been prepared to cope with this.

Housing sites and private houses not connected to the public sewer, and served by septic tanks, have been attended to by the cesspool emptying service. Two free services a year are given to owners of houses incapable of being connected to a sewer. Otherwise, a charge is made of 50/- for the first load and 40/- for any subsequent load on the same day.

497 visits to private properties were made during the year, 233 of which were free services.

49 visits to Council Houseplants and sewage works were made.

#### 8. PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of household refuse took place at fortnightly intervals throughout the year, a kerbside collection being operated with three men and one 50 cu. yds. capacity continuous loading vehicle with one 18 cu. yds. vehicle as a standby in the event of breakdown or maintenance causing the former to be off the road. The increase in the number of dwellings and the amount of refuse resulted in a certain amount of overtime being worked and in some instances necessitated two journeys to the tip even with the large capacity lorry.

Tipping continued at three sites, one tip being levelled and covered by contract and the others by direct labour. In August a second hand



mechanical loading shovel was purchased for use on tip maintenance and this has resulted in tidier conditions at the two tips on which it is used and less wear and tear on the collection vehicle which was previously used to effect consolidation after refuse had been levelled by hand. The hard subsoil used for covering at the third tip cannot be excavated by this machine and a contractor using a bulldozer continued to be employed here.

Salvage of waste paper continued throughout the year, 14 tons, 14 cwt. 2 qtrs. was sold for £52:8:6d. collection in the loose form from the store being carried out by the purchaser.

17 litter baskets have been provided in various villages and are cleared at times of refuse collection.

## 9. FOOD

Premises coming within the jurisdiction of the Food Hygiene(General) Regulations, 1960, numbered 69.

Type of Premises	Number	Complying with Regulation 16	To which Regulation 19 Applied	Complying with Regulation 19
General Stores	36	36	33	33
Butchers Shops	3	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	1	1
Bakehouses	1	1	1	1
Cafes	4	4	4	4
Public Houses	20	20	20	20
Poultry Processing Plants	4	4	3	3

63 visits to food premises were made during the year and the standard of cleanliness found to be generally good.

The following food was condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:-

3 lbs of Beefburgers	8 lbs of rissoles
7 lbs of sausages	7 lbs of beef slices
2 lbs of chicken portions	8 lbs of fish fingers
6 lbs of cod portions	8 lbs of plaice fillets
15 lbs fish cakes	4 lbs of kipper fillets
2 lbs of puff pastry	24 lbs of peas
15 lbs of chips	268 assorted ice creams

These items became unfit for consumption following the mechanical failure of retail deep freeze cabinets.

## 10. POULTRY INSPECTION

There are 4 poultry processing premises in the district, one of which carries out evisceration of all birds, one which eviscerates only a small proportion of the throughput and two at which no evisceration is carried out.

376 visits to these premises have been made during the year and arrangements made with the operators for any unfit or suspicious carcasses to be put aside for inspection.

Number of birds processed:-

Turkeys	Approx	235,000
Capons	"	80,000
Broilers	"	67,000
Ducks	"	410,000
Geese	"	1,600
		<hr/>
		793,000

Number of birds condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Turkeys	486
Capons	269
Ducks	2,014
Broilers	5
Geese	7
	<hr/>
	2,781

Percentage of throughput condemned : 0.35%

Weight of poultry condemned : 14,201lbs.

## 11. MILK AND DAIRIES

11 Milk Distributors and 8 Dairies are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. Regular inspection of premises have been made.

## 12. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At the end of the year, there was 1 licenced site for an individual caraven in the district. 6 other caravans were in use but were within the curtilage of dwelling houses and used incidentally to such dwellings thus being exempt from the necessity to be licensed.

A licensed site for 25 caravans was in operation during the year. Caravans on this site are owned by the site operators and each has piped water, water carriage drainage and bath incorporated in its design, drainage being to a private disposal works.

A site for 40 touring caravans is operated by the Caravan Club during the summer months and was well patronised by Club Members but rarely full to capacity.

2 Caravan Club Certified Locations for 5 touring caravans each also operated in the district but only received occasional use.

## 13. RODENT CONTROL

Free issues of warfarin rat bait continued to be made available for treatment of domestic infestation of rats and mice and advertisement of this was continued in public places.

A good response was met with and during the year 212 issued of Warfarin bait was made, the majority being during the autumn and winter months.



Refuse tips and sewage works were continuously baited by the Council's staff and infestation kept at a minimum.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
i. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	24	115	-	-
i. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total.....	24	115	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperatures (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were institute
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
To H.M. Inspector (4)			By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

D. B. Foxwell,

Public Health Inspector



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR

FOR 1968

Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1968 as follows:-

1. WATER SUPPLIES

During 1969 the South Norfolk Water Board is to take over the running of the water supplies in the Rural District and therefore this is the last Annual Report I will present on Water Supply. A summary of the present position is given below.

All parts of the Rural District have now been given a piped water supply, although, of course, from time to time small mains extensions have to be carried out to provide water for estates of new dwellings being erected by private enterprise and the Council.

Water for the Parish of Weeting is purchased in bulk from Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board, but all supplies in the rest of the District are obtained from the Council's own sources.

For the purpose of water supply the Council's District can be divided broadly into two areas. The Eastern Area which is more thickly populated, has a Regional Scheme with one Headworks at Bradenham. The Western Area, which is composed largely of Forestry and is more sparsely populated, has a number of smaller village schemes with individual headworks.

All water supplied by the Council is obtained from underground sources, the main water bearing stratum being the chalk which underlies this part of the country. In common with other water supplied from the chalk in East Anglia, the supplies are hard and contain about 350 parts per million of hardness, approximately 250 parts per million of which are carbonate hardness. In addition to this, the water obtained from the Eastern side of the Rural District contains approximately 2 parts per million of iron in the form of ferrous oxycarbonate which is soluble but which precipitates a rusty deposit on contact with air. It is fortunate, that the much more sparsely populated Western side of the District, where we rely on small village supplies, yields a water from the chalk which is not charged with iron, and therefore treatment is not necessary. This makes it possible to run the village schemes with just a pump and small booster station.

More detailed information regarding the two areas is given in the following paragraphs:-

EASTERN AREA (OR AREA 'B')

The Headworks at Bradenham has two boreholes sunk into the chalk, one of 18" diameter and 400 feet deep and the other 24" diameter and 350 feet deep.

The raw water is of a high standard of purity, is hard and contains a quantity of iron which makes it unsuitable for domestic use, without treatment.

The Permutit "Spiractor" Type Lime Softening Plant removes both the iron and the carbonate hardness and thus produces a final water which has a hardness figure of 140 parts per million, no trace of iron, and a natural fluoride content of 0.15 parts per million.

Bacteriological sampling is carried out by the Public Health Inspector and details of these results may be found in his section of this report. The treated water from Bradenham is distributed into the Parishes of Ashill, Bradenham, Great Cressingham, Little Cressingham, Holme Hale, Necton, North Pickenham, South Pickenham, Saham Toney, Sporle and Hilborough.

Water from Bradenham is also supplied in bulk to Mitford & Launditch R.D.C., to Dereham U.D.C. and part of the Swaffham U.D.C.

The total consumption from this source is approximately 500,000 gallons per day during normal periods, but this increases by up to 50% during dry weather.

Details of the number of connections to this scheme are as follows:-

CONNECTIONS AREA 'B'

Parish	Number
Ashill	231
Bradenham	187
Great Cressingham	89
Little Cressingham	68
Hilborough	68
Holme Hale	118
Necton	424
North Pickenham	164
South Pickenham	39
Saham Toney	351
Sporle	211

WESTERN AREA (OR AREA 'A')

This area is made up of the Parishes of Beachamwell, Cockley Cley, Foulton, Gooderstone, Mundford, Ickburgh, Narborough, Oxborough and Weeting.

Weeting water is obtained in bulk from Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board.

The Parishes of Beachamwell, Gooderstone and Oxborough are linked up and have two sources of supply, one at Oxborough and one at Gooderstone. The remainder of the Parishes have their own small individual headworks. Each headworks has a 6" bore with a submersible pump and a pressure tank to boost the supply.

Water in this area contains approximately 350 parts per million of hardness but no iron, and can therefore be pumped direct to the consumer without treatment. No complaints are received about the hardness of the water, but modern detergents and soaps make hard water much less of a problem than hitherto, and indirect hot water systems do away with boiler scaling problems.

Consumption in this area is given in the following table:

CONSUMPTION AREA 'A'

Parish	Galls per Day.
Beachamwell, Gooderstone & Oxborough. (Headworks at Gooderstone and Oxborough)	30,000
Cockley Cley	3,000
Foulton	5,000
Mundford and Ickburgh (Headworks at Mundford)	55,000
Narborough	40,000
Weeting. (Supplied in bulk from Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board.)	45,000



The number of connections in Area 'A' are as follows:-

CONNECTIONS AREA 'A'

Parish	Number
Beachamwell	83
Cockley Cley	53
Foulden	98
Gooderstone	123
Mundford )	343
Ickburgh )	
Narborough	273
Oxborough	72
Weeting	491

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1. The Mundford and Ickburgh Sewage Disposal Scheme is in contract at the present time and includes a new sewer for the Parish of Ickburgh. When this has been completed, all parishes except the very small ones will have a main drainage system. This scheme also includes for a new Sewage Disposal Works for the two parishes since the old one has become very overloaded.
2. At Weeting also, the Disposal Works is greatly overloaded and a scheme was submitted to, and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but has been postponed due to financial restrictions.
3. Proposals for sewerage the Parish of Little Cressingham have been approved by this Council and submitted to the Ministry and the County Council.
4. Necton and Sporle are two rapidly growing villages and the Sewage Disposal Works in these two parishes are really overloaded. A scheme for a new disposal works to serve Necton, Sporle and Holme Hale is being prepared.
5. A new disposal works and sewerage scheme for the Parish of Foulden was completed during the year and is functioning satisfactorily.

The Council's efforts in this field over the past 14 years have resulted in a situation where main sewerage facilities are available to approximately 82% of its population and this I consider a record with which the Council can be well satisfied.

A table is given below showing the number of connections to the sewers in the various parishes, together with design capacity in the first column. The Disposal Works which are overloaded are marked with an asterisk.

SEWER CONNECTIONS

Connections allowed for	Parish	total conections
100	Holme Hale	61
53	Hilborough	49
123	Mundford *	197
169	Necton *	281
177	North & South Pickenham	145
175	Ashill	109
120	Sporle *	190
286	Weeting *	468
360	Saham Toney	219
51	Cockley Cley	34
149	Bradenham	89
340	Narborough	210
145	Goaderstone & Oxborough	101
75	Beachamwell	37
120	Foulden	36

3. HOUSING

General

Provision of new housing by the Council and Private Enterprises was continued and the number of houses completed can be seen in the following table:-

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED

Year:	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Totals
Private Enterprise	70	66	88	120	162	506
Council Houses	16	18	26	4	20	84

Private Sector

In the past five years the number of private enterprise houses completed was 506 and it is obvious that the private developers are taking advantage of the provision by the Council of public services such as water and sewerage in all their villages. During 1967 the total number of private dwellings built was 120 and of course it can be seen that the 162 erected in 1968 represents a considerable increase in the amount of private building in the Rural District.

Public Sector

During 1968 the Council provided a further 20 Old Peoples' bungalows complete with central heating and all possible amenities. This brings the number of Council houses up to 1153, all of which are fully modernised.

I am, ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. M. JENKINS  
Surveyor and Water Engineer





